

physically assaulted by that partner, and 76 percent of women who are killed by an intimate partner were also stalked by that intimate partner;

Whereas 26 percent of stalking victims lose time from work as a result of their victimization, and 7 percent never return to work;

Whereas stalking victims are forced to take drastic measures to protect themselves, such as relocating, changing their addresses, changing their identities, changing jobs, and obtaining protection orders;

Whereas stalking is a crime that cuts across race, culture, gender, age, sexual orientation, physical and mental ability, and economic status;

Whereas stalking is a crime under Federal law and under the laws of all 50 States and the District of Columbia;

Whereas rapid advancements in technology have made cyber-surveillance the new frontier in stalking;

Whereas there are national organizations, local victim service organizations, prosecutors' offices, and police departments that stand ready to assist stalking victims and who are working diligently to craft competent, thorough, and innovative responses to stalking; and

Whereas there is a need to enhance the criminal justice system's response to stalking, including through aggressive investigation and prosecution: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That—

(1) the Senate designates January 2007 as "National Stalking Awareness Month";

(2) it is the sense of the Senate that—

(A) National Stalking Awareness Month provides an opportunity to educate the people of the United States about stalking;

(B) the people of the United States should applaud the efforts of the many victim service providers, such as police, prosecutors, national and community organizations, and private sector supporters, for their efforts in promoting awareness about stalking; and

(C) policymakers, criminal justice officials, victim service and human service agencies, nonprofit organizations, and others should recognize the need to increase awareness of stalking and availability of services for stalking victims; and

(3) the Senate urges national and community organizations, businesses, and the media to promote, through observation of National Stalking Awareness Month, awareness of the crime of stalking.

#### RECOGNIZING THE UNCOMMON VALOR OF WESLEY AUTREY OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to Calendar No. 13, S. Res. 21.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 21) recognizing the uncommon valor of Wesley Autrey of New York, New York.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 21) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 21

Whereas Wesley Autrey is a citizen of New York, New York;

Whereas Wesley Autrey is a veteran of the United States Navy;

Whereas Wesley Autrey has been a member in good standing of the Construction and General Building Laborers' Local 79 since 1996;

Whereas Wesley Autrey witnessed a fellow subway passenger suffer from a seizure and fall onto the train tracks;

Whereas Wesley Autrey was compelled by his belief that he should "do the right thing" and serve as an example to his 2 young daughters;

Whereas Wesley Autrey demonstrated uncommon valor and tremendous bravery in diving onto the train tracks to save the life of his fellow subway passenger only moments before an incoming train passed over them;

Whereas the beneficiary of Wesley Autrey's courageous actions is now recovering at St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital Center, New York;

Whereas Wesley Autrey has conducted himself with the utmost humility in the midst of his newfound fame; and

Whereas Wesley Autrey stands out as an example of selflessness to members of his community, his State, and the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that Wesley Autrey acted heroically by putting his own life at risk to save that of his fellow citizen; and

(2) expresses its deep appreciation for Wesley Autrey's example and the values that his actions represent.

#### MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. DAY LESSONS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 15, S. Res. 29.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 29) expressing the sense of the Senate regarding Martin Luther King, Jr. Day and the many lessons still to be learned from Dr. King's example of non-violence, courage, compassion, dignity, and public service.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD, without intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 29) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 29

Whereas Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr. dedicated his life to securing the Nation's fundamental principles of liberty and justice for all citizens;

Whereas Dr. King was the leading civil rights advocate of his time, spearheading the civil rights movement in the United States during the 1950s and 1960s, and earned worldwide recognition as an eloquent and articulate spokesperson for equality;

Whereas in the face of hatred and violence, Dr. King preached a doctrine of nonviolence and civil disobedience to combat segregation, discrimination, and racial injustice, and believed that each person has the moral capacity to care for other people;

Whereas Dr. King awakened the conscience and consciousness of the Nation and used his message of hope to bring people together to build the Beloved Community—a community of justice, at peace with itself;

Whereas Dr. King was born on January 15, 1929, and attended segregated public schools in Georgia;

Whereas Dr. King began attending Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia at the age of 15, and received a B.A. degree in 1948 from Morehouse College, following in the footsteps of both his father and grandfather;

Whereas Dr. King received his B.D. in 1951 from Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania and his Ph.D. in theology in 1955 from Boston University;

Whereas in Boston Dr. King met Coretta Scott, his life partner and fellow civil rights activist, and they married on June 18, 1953, and had 2 sons and 2 daughters;

Whereas Dr. King was ordained in the Christian ministry in February 1948 at the age of 19 at Ebenezer Baptist Church, in Atlanta, Georgia, and became Assistant Pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church;

Whereas, in 1954, Dr. King accepted the call of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama, and was pastor there until November 1959, when he resigned to move back to Atlanta to lead the Southern Christian Leadership Conference;

Whereas from 1960 until his death in 1968, Dr. King was again a pastor at Ebenezer Baptist Church, along with his father;

Whereas between 1957 and 1968, Dr. King traveled over 6,000,000 miles, spoke over 2,500 times, and wrote 5 books and numerous articles, supporting efforts around the Nation to end injustice and bring about social change and desegregation;

Whereas Dr. King led the Montgomery bus boycott for 381 days to protest the arrest of Mrs. Rosa Parks and the segregation of the bus system of Montgomery, Alabama, in the first great nonviolent civil rights demonstration of contemporary times in the United States;

Whereas during the boycott, Dr. King was arrested and his home was bombed, yet he responded with nonviolence and courage in the face of hatred;

Whereas, on November 13, 1956, the Supreme Court of the United States declared the laws requiring segregation in Montgomery's bus system to be unconstitutional, leading to the end of the bus boycott on December 21, 1956;

Whereas Dr. King led the March on Washington, D.C. on August 28, 1963, the largest rally of the civil rights movement;

Whereas during that march, Dr. King delivered his famous "I Have A Dream" speech from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial and before a crowd of over 200,000 people;

Whereas Dr. King's "I Have A Dream" speech is one of the classic orations in United States history;

Whereas Dr. King was a champion of non-violence, fervently advocating nonviolent resistance as the strategy to end segregation and racial discrimination in the United States;

Whereas Dr. King was awarded the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize in recognition for his efforts, and, at the age of 35, was the youngest man to receive the Nobel Peace Prize;

Whereas through his work and reliance on nonviolent protest, Dr. King was instrumental in the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965;

Whereas the work of Dr. King created a basis of understanding and respect and helped communities, and the Nation as a whole, to act cooperatively and courageously to achieve tolerance, justice, and equality between people;

Whereas, on the evening of April 4, 1968, Dr. King was assassinated while standing on the balcony of his motel room in Memphis, Tennessee, where he was to lead sanitation workers in protest against low wages and intolerable working conditions;

Whereas in 1968 Representative John Conyers first introduced legislation to establish a national holiday honoring Dr. King;

Whereas Coretta Scott King led a massive campaign to establish Dr. King's birthday as a national holiday;

Whereas in 1983 Congress passed and President Ronald Reagan signed legislation establishing Martin Luther King, Jr. Day;

Whereas in 2007 Martin Luther King, Jr. Day is celebrated in more than 100 countries;

Whereas in remembering Dr. King we also honor his wife and indispensable partner, Coretta Scott King, a woman of quiet courage and great dignity who marched alongside her husband and became an international advocate for peace and human rights;

Whereas Mrs. King, who had been actively engaged in the civil rights movement as a politically and socially conscious young woman, continued after her husband's death to lead the Nation toward greater justice and equality for all, traveling the world advocating for racial and economic justice, peace and nonviolence, women's and children's rights, gay rights, religious freedom, full employment, health care, and education until her death on January 30, 2006;

Whereas the values of faith, compassion, courage, truth, justice, and nonviolence that guided Dr. and Mrs. King's dream for the United States will be celebrated and preserved by the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Memorial on the National Mall near the Jefferson Memorial and in the new National Museum of African American History and Culture that will be located near the Lincoln Memorial;

Whereas Dr. King's actions and leadership made the United States a better place and the people of the United States a better people;

Whereas the people of the United States should commemorate the legacy of Dr. King, so "that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal'"; and

Whereas Dr. King's voice is silenced today, but on the national holiday honoring Dr. King and throughout the year, the people of the United States should remember his message, recommit to his goal of a free and just nation, and consider each person's responsibility to other people: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) observes and celebrates the national holiday honoring Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr.;

(2) honors Dr. King's example of nonviolence, courage, compassion, dignity, and public service;

(3) pledges to advance the legacy of the Dr. King; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to celebrate—

(A) the national holiday honoring Dr. King; and

(B) the life and legacy of Dr. King.

## EXECUTIVE SESSION

### EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations: Calendar Nos. 2 through 5 and all nominations placed on the Secretary's desk; that the nominations be confirmed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate return to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed en bloc are as follows:

#### IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

#### *To be lieutenant general*

Lt. Gen. H. Steven Blum, 9926

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

#### *To be lieutenant general*

Lt. Gen. Karl W. Eikenberry, 5197

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C. section 12203:

#### *To be major general*

Brig. Gen. George J. Smith, 7542

#### IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Marine Corps Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C. section 12203:

#### *To be major general*

Brig. Gen. Eugene G. Payne, Jr., 7528

Brig. Gen. Douglas M. Stone, 0227

#### NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

AIR FORCE nomination of Wally G. Vaughn, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 10, 2007.

PN117 AIR FORCE nomination of James E. Powell, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 10, 2007.

PN118 AIR FORCE nomination of Jean M. Eagleton, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 10, 2007.

PN119 AIR FORCE nomination of Jeffrey R. Colpitts, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 10, 2007.

PN127 AIR FORCE nominations (8) beginning GAYANNE DEVRY, and ending NEIL R. WHITTAKER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 10, 2007.

PN152 AIR FORCE nomination of Laura S. Barchick, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 11, 2007.

PN153 AIR FORCE nominations (2) beginning PAUL T. CORY, and ending ROD L. VALENTINE, which nominations were re-

ceived by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 11, 2007.

PN154 AIR FORCE nominations (2) beginning BEATRICE Y. BREWINGTON, and ending DEIRDRE M. MCCULLOUGH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 11, 2007.

PN155 AIR FORCE nomination of Anthony M. Durso, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 11, 2007.

PN156 AIR FORCE nomination of William L. Tomson, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 11, 2007.

PN157 AIR FORCE nominations (6) beginning STEVEN H. HELM, and ending DONALD C. TIGCHELAAR, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 11, 2007.

PN158 AIR FORCE nominations (4) beginning ROBERT E. DUNN, and ending WALTER L. SMITH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 11, 2007.

PN159 AIR FORCE nominations (6) beginning RICARDO E. ALIVILLAR, and ending MEHDY ZARANDY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 11, 2007.

PN160 AIR FORCE nominations (7) beginning ROBERT R. BAPTIST, and ending CHRISTOPHER H. WILKIN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 11, 2007.

PN161 AIR FORCE nominations (246) beginning ROBIN MARK ADAM, and ending RANDALL J. ZAK, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 11, 2007.

PN162 AIR FORCE nominations (32) beginning SHARON A. ANDREWS, and ending DONNA M. F. WOIKE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 11, 2007.

PN163 AIR FORCE nominations (19) beginning MICHAEL P. ADLER, and ending BERT A. SILICH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 11, 2007.

PN164 AIR FORCE nominations (12) beginning MARK HUGH ALEXANDER, and ending MARGARET D. WEATHERMAN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 11, 2007.

PN165 AIR FORCE nominations (10) beginning LUISA YVETTE CHARBONNEAU, and ending SEFERINO S. SILVA JR., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 11, 2007.

PN168 AIR FORCE nominations (108) beginning MAIYA D. ANDERSON, and ending JEFFREY L. WISNESKI, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 11, 2007.

PN173 AIR FORCE nominations (14) beginning CHRISTINE LYNN BARBER, and ending CHUNG R. YEN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 11, 2007.

#### IN THE ARMY

PN120 ARMY nominations (3) beginning STEPHEN D. HOGAN, and ending PHILLIP H. WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 10, 2007.

PN121 ARMY nomination of Laurence W. Gebler, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 10, 2007.

PN122 ARMY nomination of John E. Markham, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 10, 2007.